

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

\$4.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

All Letters on business must be post paid,
or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per
line for three weeks—Five cents for each three
subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines
or over; but no advertisement inserted for less
than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

THE NEEDLE.

BY WORDSWORTH.

The gay belles of fashion may boast of excell-
ing.

In waltz or cotillon—at whist or quadrille;
And seek admiration by vauntingly telling

Of drawing, and painting, and musical skill;
But give me the fair one, in country or city,

Whose home and its duties are dear to her
heart.

Who cheerfully warbles some rustic ditty,
While playing the needle with exquisite art;

The bright little needle—the swift little needle
The needle directed by beauty and art.

If Love have a potent, a magical token,
A talisman, ever resistless and true—

A charm that is never evaded or broken,
A witchery certain the heart to subdue—

'Tis this—his armory never has furnished
So keen and unerring a polished dart.

Let beauty direct it, so pointed and burnish'd,
And oh! it is certain of touching the heart.

Be wise, then ye maidens, nor seek admiration,
By dressing for conquest, and flirting with
all;

You never, while'er be your fortune or station,
Appear half so lovely at rout or at ball,

As gaily convened at a work-concert table,
Each cheerfully active and playing her part.

Beginning the task with a song or a fable,
And playing the needle with exquisite art.

The bright little needle—the swift little needle,
The needle directed by beauty and art.

The following beautiful lines were written in
a Lady's Album by the Rev. Mr. MAFFITT.

DARK-EYED ONE.

Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—the voice of
thy Love,

In melody flows from the Eden above.

The King on his throne, in the palace of light,
Would woo thee from sorrow, bereavement and
blight.

A gem he would make thee, his crown to adorn,
More bright than a star on the brow of the
morn.

Oh haste at his bidding, he calls thee his bride;
Touch the sceptre of love and rest by his side.

On the air he hath flung the songs of the blest,
The skies are illumed where the heart stricken
rest;

The voices of Heaven in rich harmony swell,
To break the enchantments of earth's siren
spell;

Oh waste not the moments so precious and few,
Come now while the rose-tree is spangled with
dew;

The hymn of the harpers now calls thee away;
Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—no longer de-
lay.

Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—the emerald
gates

Are dazzling in splendor where Jesus awaits
The tidings of joy, that thy vows are all made,
And thy heart's purest offerings on Calvary laid;
Oh list to his wooing, and gladly arise,
To a crown and a kingdom in happier skies.
The spirit of Paradise bend from above;
Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—oh fly to thy
Love.

Another "EXCELLENT CLAY SONG,"
From the Kentucky Yeoman.

PARODY ON AN ORIGINAL SONG BY
A LADY.

Ain—"Auld Lang Syne,"

No vain regrets nor errors past,
Can cast our ship away;

We'll sail our colors to the mast,
And down with Harry Clay.

From him all treason must be feared,
Our cause he will betray;

Let Johnson's standard then be reared,
And down with Harry Clay.

For vain abstractions fill his head,
And lead his heart astray;

And every noble promise made,
Is broke by Harry Clay.

Then let not treason's hated form
Old Tecumseh's friends dismay;

They'll gather strength to breast the storm,
And veto Harry Clay.

Strive bravely for one effort more,
Our motto we'll display,

Our native shore we will protect,
And down with Harry Clay.

And for our gallant chieftain, brave,
Pledge we our faith to-day,

In woe or woe, no pleasure know,
Till beat by Harry Clay.

CHORUS.

"Till beat by Harry Clay, my Boys,
Till beat by Harry Clay;

In woe or woe, no pleasure know,
Till beat by Harry Clay.

"Till beat by Harry Clay,
Desaville, Ky., July 25, 1842.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

TO NON-PAYING SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers to the Sentinel would oblige
us by making immediate payment of their sub-
scription. We are rather pushed for money just
now; and as the amount due from each indi-
vidual is but small, while collectively it amounts
to a large sum, they might easily, by a combi-
ned effort, help us considerably, without feel-

it much themselves. We hope they will give us
a lift this time, as it is not often that we trouble
them with duns. The expenses of publishing so
large a paper as the Sentinel are necessarily very
heavy, and nothing but prompt payment will
sustain us in the undertaking. Since we have
been in the office, the whole amount received for
the Sentinel is not half enough to pay for the
paper we have used. Our readers must be aware
that we cannot stand this way of doing business
much longer. We shall be under the necessity
of discontinuing all papers not paid for before
the end of the present year, as we must en-
deavor to reduce our expenditures within our in-
come.

Produce will be taken in payment, at its market
value.

We will also take the old Scrip, for two years
subscription to the Sentinel; or on Printing or
advertising accounts at the rate of 75 cents to
the dollar, but no change given.

We have a few hundred dollars due us for print-
ing and advertising, which ought to be paid for
without delay. This is generally considered as
a cash job, and is in fact our chief reliance for
defraying incidental expenses; we have charged
the lowest cash prices for it, and it ought in
justice to be paid forthwith.

It will soon be necessary to lay in a winter's
supply of paper, ink, &c. for the means of doing
which we must depend on those who are indebted
to us. There are some minor affairs also
which our friends should take into consideration
—such, for instance, as bank debts, journeymen's
wages, food and clothing, rent, taxes, &c.
which all require a little of the needful. We
have tried the plan of "working for nothing and
finding ourselves" quite long enough. We can
solemnly assure our friends it "ain't what it is
cracked up to be."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACCOMPANYING
A TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to
the Senate the results of the negotiations
recently had in this city with the British Min-
ister, special and extraordinary.

These results comprise:

1st. A Treaty to settle and define their
boundaries between the territories of the
United States and the possessions of her
Britannic Majesty in North America for the
suppression of the African slave trade, and the
surrender of criminals, fugitives from
justice in certain cases.

2d. A correspondence on the subject of
the interference of the Colonial authorities
of the British West Indies with American
merchant vessels driven by stress of weather,
or carried by violence into the ports of those
colonies.

3d. A correspondence upon the subject of
the attack and destruction of the steamboat
Caroline.

4th. A correspondence on the subject of
impressment.

If the treaty shall receive the approbation
of the Senate, it will terminate a difference
respecting boundary which has long subsisted
between the two governments—has been the
subject of several ineffectual attempts at
settlement, and has some times led to great
irritation, not without danger of disturbing the
existing peace. Both the United States and
the states more immediately concerned, have
entertained no doubt of the validity of the
American title to all the territory which has
been in dispute; but that title was controverted,
and the government of the United States had
agreed to make the dispute a subject of
arbitration. One arbitration had been actu-
ally had, but had failed to settle the contro-
versy; and it was found at the commencement
of last year, that a correspondence had
been in progress between the two govern-
ments for a joint commission, with a prelimi-
nary reference to an umpire or arbitrator, with
authority to make a final decision. That
correspondence, however, had been retarded
by various occurrences, and had come to no
definite result when the special mission of
Lord Ashburton was announced. This
movement on the part of England afforded,
in the judgment of the Executive, a favor-
able opportunity for making an attempt to
settle this long existing controversy by some
agreement or treaty, without further reference
to arbitration. It seemed entirely proper
that if this purpose were entertained, consul-
tation should be had with the authorities of
the states of Maine and Massachusetts—
Letters, therefore, of which copies are her-
ewith communicated, were addressed to the
Governors of those states, suggesting that
commissioners should be appointed by each
of them, respectively, to repair to this city
and confer with the authorities of this govern-
ment, on a line by agreement or compromise,
with its equivalents and compensations. This
suggestion was met by both states in a
spirit of candor and patriotism, and promptly
complied with. Four commissioners on the
part of Maine, and three on the part of Mas-
sachusetts, all persons of distinction and
high character, were duly appointed and com-
missioned, and lost no time in presenting
themselves at the seat of the government of
the United States. These commissioners have
been in correspondence with this govern-
ment during the period of the discussions; have
enjoyed its confidence and freest com-
munications; have aided the general object
with their counsel and advice, and in the
end, have unanimously signified their assent
to the line proposed in the treaty.

Ordinarily it would be no easy task to
reconcile and bring together such a variety
of interests in a matter in itself difficult
and perplexed; but the efforts of the govern-
ment in attempting to accomplish this desir-
able object, have been seconded and sus-
tained by a spirit of accommodation and con-
ciliation on the part of the states concerned,
to which much of the success of these efforts
is to be ascribed.

Connected with the settlement of the line
of the Northeastern Boundary, so far as it
respects the states of Maine and Massachu-
setts, is the continuation of that line along
the coast to the Northwestern most head

of Connecticut river. Which of the sources
of that stream is entitled to this character,
has been matter of controversy and of some
interest to the State of New Hampshire.
The King of the Netherlands decided the
main branch to be the northwesternmost head
of the Connecticut. This did not satisfy
the claim of New Hampshire. The line
agreed to in the present treaty follows the
highlands to the head of Hall's stream and
thence down that river, embracing the whole
claim of New Hampshire and establishing
her title to 100,000 acres of territory, more
than she would have had by the decision of
the King of the Netherlands.

By the treaty of 1783, the line is to pro-
ceed down the Connecticut river to the 45th
degree of North latitude, and thence west by
that parallel, till it strikes the St. Lawrence.
Recent examination having ascertained that
the line heretofore received as the true line
of latitude between those points was errone-
ous, and that the correction of this error
would not only leave, on the British side, a
considerable tract of territory, heretofore
supposed to belong to the states of Vermont
and New York, but also Rouse's Point, the
site of a military work of the United States,
it has been regarded as an object of impor-
tance, not only to establish the rights and ju-
risdiction of those states up to the line to
which they have been considered to extend,
but also to comprehend Rouse's Point within
the territory of the U. S. The relinquish-
ment by the British Government of all the ter-
ritory south of the line heretofore considered
to be the true line has been obtained; and the
consideration for this relinquishment, is to
ensure by the provision of the treaty to the
states of Maine and Massachusetts.

The line of boundary, then from the source
of the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, so far
as Maine and Massachusetts are concerned
is fixed by their own consent and for consid-
erations satisfactory to them; the chief of
these considerations being the privilege of
transporting the lumber and agricultural pro-
ducts grown and raised in Maine on the
waters of the St. John's and its tributaries
down that river to the ocean, free from im-
position or disability. The importance of
this privilege, perpetual in its terms, to a
country covered at present by pine forests
of great value, and much of it capable
hereafter of agricultural improvement, is not
a matter upon which the opinion of intelli-
gent men is likely to be divided.

So far as New Hampshire is concerned,
the treaty secures all that she requires, and
New York and Vermont are quieted to the
extent of their claim and occupation. The
difference which would be made in the
Northern boundary of these two states, by
correcting the parallel of latitude may be seen
in Tanner's Maps, (1835) new Atlas. Maps
Nos. 6 and 9.

From the intersection of the 43d deg.
of north latitude with the St. Lawrence, and
along that river and the lakes to the water
communication between Lake Huron and
Lake Superior, the line was definitely agreed
on by the Commissioners of the two Govern-
ments, under the 6th article of the Treaty
of Ghent. But between this last mentioned
point and the Lake of the Woods, the Com-
missioners acting under the 7th article of
that treaty found several matters of disagree-
ment; and therefore made no joint report
to their respective Governments. The first of
these was Sugar Island, or St. George's Is-
land, lying in St. Mary's River, or the water
communication between Lakes Huron and
Superior. By the present treaty this Island
is embraced in the territories of the United
States. Both from soil and position, it is
regarded as of much value.

Another matter of difference was the man-
ner of extending the line from the point at
which the Commissioners arrived, north of
Isle Royale, in Lake Superior to the Lake
of the Woods. The British Commissioner
insisted on proceeding to the Fond du Lac,
at the southwest angle of the Lake, and
thence by the River St. Louis to the Rainy
Lake. The American Commissioner sup-
posed the true course to be to proceed by
way of the Dog River. Attempts were
made to compromise this difference, but
without success. The details of these pro-
ceedings are found at length in the printed
reports of the Commissioners.

From the imperfect knowledge of this re-
mote country, at the date of the treaty of
peace, some of the descriptions in that treaty
do not harmonize with its natural features
as now ascertained. "Long Lake" is no
where to be found under that name. There
is reason for supposing, however, that the
sheet of water intended by that name is the
estuary at the mouth of Pigeon River. The
present treaty adopts therefore that estuary
and river after wards pursues the usual rout-
across the height of land by the various por-
tages and small lakes, till the line reaches
Rainy Lake; from which the Commissioners
agreed on the extension of it to its termina-
tion, in the northwest angle of the Lake of
the Woods. The region of country on and
near the shore of the Lake between Pigeon
River St. Louis on the south and west, con-
sidered valuable as a mineral region, is
thus included within the United States. It
embraces a territory of four millions of acres
northward of the claim set up by the British
Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent.
From the height of land at the head of Pigeon
River westerly to the Rainy Lake, the coun-
try is understood to be of little value, being
described by surveyors and marked on the
map as a region of rock and water.

From the northwest angle of the Lake of
the Woods, which is found to be in latitude
45 deg. 23 min. 55 sec. north, existing treat-
ies require the line to be run due south to
its intersection with the 45th parallel and
thence along that parallel to the rocky moun-
tains.

After sundry informal communications
with the British minister upon the subject
of the claims of the two countries, to territory
west of the rocky mountains, so little prob-
ability was found to exist of coming to any
agreement on that subject at present, that it
was not thought expedient to make it one
of the subjects of formal negotiation, to be
entered upon between this government and
the British Minister, as part of his duties
under his special mission.

By the treaty of 1783 the line of division

along the rivers and lakes, from the place
where the 45th parallel of north latitude
strikes the St. Lawrence to the outlet of
Lake Superior, is invariably to be drawn
through the middle of their main channels.
Such a line, if extended according to the lit-
eral terms of the treaty, would it is obvious
occasionally intersect islands. The man-
ner in which the commissioners of the two
governments dealt with this difficult subject
may be seen in their report. But where
the line, thus following the middle of the riv-
er, or water course, did not meet with islands,
yet it was liable sometimes to leave the only
practicable navigable channel altogether on
one side. The treaty made no provision
for the common use of the waters by the cit-
izens and subjects of both countries.

It has happened, therefore, in a few in-
stances, that the use of the river, in particu-
lar places, would be greatly diminished, to
one party or the other, if in fact, there was
not a choice in the use of channels and pas-
sages. Thus at the Long Sault, in the St.
Lawrence, a dangerous passage practicable
only for boats, the only safe run is between
the Long Sault islands and Barnhardt's is-
land, all which belong to the United States
on the one side and the American shore on
the other. On the other hand, by far the
best passage for vessels of any depth of
water, from Lake Erie into the Detroit Riv-
er is between Bois Blanc, a British island, and
the Canadian shore. So again there are
several channels or passages, of different
degrees of facility and usefulness, be-
tween the several islands in the river St.
Clair, at or near its entry into the lake of that
name. In these three cases, the treaty pro-
vides that all the several channels and pas-
sages, shall be free and open to the use of
the citizens and subjects of both parties.

The treaty obligations subsisting between
the two countries for the suppression of the
African slave trade, and the complaints made
to the Government within the last three or
four years, many of them but too well foun-
ded, of the visitation, seizure and detention,
of American vessels on that coast by British
cruisers, could not but form a delicate and
highly important part of the negotiations
which have now been held.

The early and prominent part which the
Government of the United States has taken
for the abolition of this unlawful and inhuman
traffic, is well known. By the tenth article
of the treaty of Ghent, it is declared that
the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with
the principles of humanity and justice, and
that both His Majesty and the United States
are desirous of continuing their efforts to
promote its entire abolition; and it is there-
by agreed that both the contracting parties
shall use their best endeavors to accomplish
so desirable an object. The Government of
the United States has by law declared the
African slave trade piracy; and at its en-
gagement other nations have made similar en-
cements. It has not been wanting in honest
and zealous efforts, made in conformity with
the wishes of the whole country, to accom-
plish the entire abolition of the traffic in
slaves upon the African coast; but these ef-
forts and those of other countries, directed
to the same end, have proved unsuccessful.
Treaties are known to have been entered
into some years ago between England and
France, by which the former power, which
usually maintains a large naval force on the
African station, was authorized to seize and
bring in for adjudication vessels found in
the slave trade under the French flag.

It is known, that in December last, a
treaty was signed in London by the repre-
sentatives of England, France, Russia,
Prussia, and Austria, having for its profes-
ed object, a strong and united effort of the
five powers to put an end to the traffic.—
This treaty was not officially communicated
to the Government of the United States,
but its provisions and stipulations are sup-
posed to be accurately known to the public.
It is understood to be not yet ratified on
the part of France.

No application or request has been made
to this Government to become a party to this
treaty; but the course it might take in re-
gard to it, has excited no small degree of at-
tention and discussion in Europe, as the
principle upon which it is founded and the
stipulations which it contains, have caused
warm animadversions and great political ex-
citement.

In my message at the commencement of
the present session of Congress, I en-
deavored to state the principles which this
government supports respecting the right of
search and the immunity of flags. Desirous
of maintaining those principles fully, at the
same time that existing obligations should
be fulfilled, I have thought it most con-
sistent with the honor and dignity of the country
that it should execute its own laws, and
perform its own obligations, by its own means
and its own power. The examination or
visitation of the merchant vessels of one
nation by the cruisers of another, for any
purpose except those known and acknowl-
edged by the law of nations, under whatever
regulations or restraints it may take place,
may lead to dangerous results. It is far
better by other means, to supercede any
supposed necessity, or any motive, for such
examination or visit. Interference with a
merchant vessel by an armed cruiser, is
always a delicate proceeding, apt to touch
the point of national honor, as well as to af-
fect the interests of individuals. It has been
thought, therefore, expedient, not only in ac-
cordance with the Treaty of Ghent, but at
the same time as removing all pretext on
the part of others for violating the immuni-
ties of the American flag upon the seas, as
they exist and are defined by the law of
nations, to enter into the articles now sub-
mitted to the Senate.

The treaty which I now submit to you,
proposes no alteration, mitigation, or modifi-
cation of the rules of the law of nations.—
It provides simply that each of the two gov-
ernments shall maintain on the coast of Af-
rica a sufficient squadron to enforce, sepa-
rately and respectively, the laws, rights, and
obligations of the two countries, for the sup-
pression of the slave trade.

Another consideration of great importance
has recommended this mode of fulfilling the
duties and obligations of the country. Our
commerce along the western coast of Af-
rica is extensive and supposed to be increas-
ing. There is reason to think in many cases
those engaged in it have met with inter-

ruptions and annoyances, caused by the
jealousy and instigation of rivals engaged in
the same trade. Many complaints on this
subject have reached the Government. A
respectable naval force on the coast is the
natural resort and security against further
occurrences of this kind.

The surrender to justice of persons who,
having committed high crimes, seek an asy-
lum in the territories of a neighboring na-
tion, would seem to be an act due to the
cause of general justice and properly be-
longing to the present state of civilization
and intercourse. The British Provinces of
North America are separated from the States
of the Union by a line of several thousand
miles, and along portions of this line the
amount of population on either side is con-
siderable, while the passage of the boundary
is always easy.

Offenders against the law on the one side
transfer themselves to the other. Some times
with great difficulty, they are brought
to justice, but very often they wholly escape.
A consciousness of immunity from the power
of avoiding justice in this way, instigates
the unprincipled and reckless to the com-
mission of offences, and the peace and good
neighborhood of the border are consequently
often disturbed.

In the case of offenders fleeing from Can-
ada into the United States the Governors of
states are often applied to for their surren-
der, and questions of a very embarrassing
nature arise from these applications. It has
been thought highly important, therefore to
provide for the whole case by a proper treaty
stipulation. The article on the subject in the
proposed treaty is carefully confined to
those offences as all mankind agree to regard
as heinous and destructive of the security of
life and property. In this careful and spec-
ific enumeration of crimes, the object has
been to exclude all political offences, or
criminal charges arising from wars or in-
tense commotions. Treason, misprision of
treason, libel, desertion from military ser-
vice, and other offences of similar character
are excluded.

And, in case some unforeseen inconve-
nience or unexpected abuse should arise from
the stipulation, rendering its continuance, in
the opinion of one or both of the parties, not
longer desirable, it is left in the power of
either to put an end to it at will.

The destruction of the steamboat Caroline
at Schlosser, four or five years ago, occa-
sioned no small degree of excitement at the
time, and became the subject of correspon-
dence having been suspended for a consid-
erable period, was renewed in the spring of
last year, but no satisfactory result having
been arrived at, it was thought proper that
the occurrence had ceased to be fresh and
recent, not to omit attention to it on the pre-
sent occasion. It has only been so far dis-
cussed in the correspondence now submit-
ted, as it was accomplished by a violation of
the territory of the United States. The let-
ter of the British Minister, while he attempt-
ed to justify that violation, upon the ground of
a pressing and overruling necessity, admitting
nevertheless, that even if justifiable, an apology
thereon, except in the case now in difficulty
—know nothing very particular about his
general character, but so far as his knowl-
edge extended at Madison and on the line
never before any charge made against him
as a man, or engineer—believed his gen-
eral character to be good in the community.

Chas. W. McClain testified to the gen-
eral good character of Mr. Beckwith.

Jesse L. Williams testified to the fact
that he believed Beckwith to be as compe-
tent in the science of engineering, as a man
of his age could well be expected to be; that
he evinced a zealous care in the discharge
of his duties in connection with the work,
and had shown an intimate acquaintance
with its details; that he believed the profile
of the hill at Madison made by Beckwith
to be reconciled with the estimates, taken in
connection with the explanation of Mr.
Sprague—and that he knew of no other way
of measuring the work done, so as to ar-
rive at the original state of the bench marks,
than that which had been adopted in the
measurement already made.

William J. McClure re-examined by Mr.
Hendricks, testified that he had been called
upon by Mr. Hendricks to assist a Mr.
Collins in measuring the work done on
section two, and the side levels and stations
of the work, as laid down in the profile
aforesaid. That on an examination with
Collins he believed Beckwith's measure-
ment to be erroneous, but that afterwards
when Beckwith showed him his method of
measuring and calculating he changed his
opinion and concluded he (witness) was in-
competent to decide on questions involving
engineering science; that at a future period,
Collins and Beckwith made calculations
of the work at Beckwith's office, and they (Col-
lins and Beckwith, agreed very nearly in
their calculations as to the amount of work
contained in the cross section of the profile,
so nearly so, that Collins remarked that the
difference was not essential to either party;
that he was originally acquainted with the
general appearance of the Madison Hill but
could not positively say that any form of the
hill was variant from the profile made by
Beckwith indicating the cuts and fills."

"The foregoing is a copy of the abstract
of testimony in the case of the complaint of
Hendricks against E. M. Beckwith, taken
by the select committee, as it remains on file
in the office of the board of internal im-
provement.

J. MORRISON,
Secretary of the board."

Indianapolis, 5th January, 1839.

So far from this acquittal having been
predicated upon any thing said by me, my evi-
dence could have had very little if any bear-
ing upon it. The testimony given by me it
will be seen related wholly to Beckwith's
qualifications as an engineer, and to his in-
dustry and vigilance in the ordinary duties of
his station and these have never been ques-
tioned by any one qualified to judge. It was
his general character for integrity as it had
at that time been developed, and his stand-
ing in the community at Madison, where he
resided, that were mainly the subjects of in-
vestigation, and on these points, as will be
noticed, it was the evidence of George Sull-

To the Editor of the Sentinel:—

By the extracts from the authentic record
of testimony, published in your last number,
it was shown that Beckwith's frauds up to
the time of his dismissal, were alike un-
known and unsuspected by both friends and
foes. His full acquittal by the Board of In-
ternal Improvement, after investigating every
charge, and after hearing all that those most
impartial to him had to allege, is conclusive
on this point. But Mr. Chamberlain repre-
sents that this acquittal was wholly the re-
sult of my testimony—that of the seven wit-
nesses examined, no one besides "gave any
evidence or pretended to have any knowledge
of his conduct or character." I have before
charged Mr. C. with a willful and malicious
perversion of the record of his own com-
mittee, and of the truth of this no further
proof can be required than a comparison of
the foregoing statement, with the following
detail of the testimony taken before the
Board at that investigation, (see page 564.)

"As rebutting testimony produced by E.
M. Beckwith.

"Jeremiah Sullivan was sworn by Hon.
Isaac Clifford one of the Judges of the su-
preme court, and being interrogated as to
his acquaintance with said Beckwith, testified
that he had been acquainted with said Beck-
with during the term of 18 months or there-
abouts, that he never heard any thing derogat-
ory to the character of said Beckwith as re-
gards truth and veracity—believes him to be
as correct and moral in his deportment as any
individual with whom he has no very intimate
association, judging only from his ordinary
reputation in the community—witness does
not pretend to say any thing in regard to
Beckwith's qualifications as an engineer,
or along the line of work among the con-
tractors—never heard any charge against
him except in the matter of contest with Mr.
Hendricks—that said B. was in the habit of
visiting in his family."

"Orson Ellis sworn in like manner—tes-
tified that he had been a mechanic on the
line ever since Mr. Beckwith had charge
thereof, and had been engaged in making
models and articles for the work under
Beckwith's order, that he always found him
true to his engagements, and conforming to
his promises, and believes him to be a man
of truth and veracity, and that his general
reputation was good, so far as witness had
knowledge."

"William J. McClure was sworn in like
manner—testified to the general good char-
acter of Beckwith, and that he believed him
to be a man of truth and veracity, and that
he had never heard of any charge against
him except in the case of difficulty with the
Messrs. Hendricks."

"Michael G. Bright and Joseph G. Mar-
shall, Esqrs. sworn in like manner—testify
to the fact of Beckwith's good character for
truth and veracity—never heard any charge
thereon, except in the case now in difficulty
—know nothing very

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
THE THIRD STORY OF BARKLEY & HANNAH'S
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THE MUSE.
THE NEEDLE.
BY MRS. W. W. W.

The gay bolles of fashion may boast of excell-
In walks of cotton—at white or quadrille;
And seek adoration by vauntingly telling
Of darning, and painting, and musical skill;
But give us the fair one, in country or city,
Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart;
Who humbly warbles some rustic ditty,
While playing the needle with exquisite art;
The bright little needle—the swift little needle
The needle directed by beauty and art.

If Love have a potent, a magical toke,
A talisman, ever resistless and true—
A charm that is never evaded or broken,
A wondrous certain lead to wisdom—
'Tis this—this simple never has furnished
So keen and unerring or polished a dart,
Let every direct hit, so pointed and burnish'd,
Add oil to the certain of touching the heart.

Be wise, then ye maidens, nor seek admiration
By dressing for conquest, and flirting with
all;
You never, while'er be your fortune or station,
Appear less so lovely at route of ball,
As gaily equipped at a work-around table,
Begining the task with a song or a fable,
And playing the needle with exquisite art,
The bright little needle—the swift little needle,
The needle directed by beauty and art.

The following beautiful lines were written in
a Lady's Album by the Rev. Mr. MARSH.
DARK-EYED ONE.
Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—the voice of
thy Love,
In melody flows from the Eden above.
The light on his cheek, in the palace of light,
Would woo thee from earth, from heaven and night.
A gem he would make thee, his crown to adorn,
More bright than a star on the brow of the
morn.
Oh, hark at his bidding, he calls thee his bride;
Touch the sceptre of love and rest by his side.
On the air he bathes thee the songs of the first,
The scales are illumed where the heart's first
rest;
The voice of heaven in rich harmony swell,
To break the enchantments of earth's妖
spell.
Oh, were not the moment so precious and fair,
Come now while the rose-tint is spangled with
dew;
The hymn of the harp now calls thee away;
Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—no longer de-
lay.

ANOTHER "EXCELLENT CLAY SONG."
From the Kentucky Yeoman.
**PARODY ON AN ORIGINAL SONG BY
A LADY.**
Am—"Ould Lang Syne,"
No vain regrets nor errors past;
Canst our ship away;
We'll cut our colors to the mast,
And down with Harry Clay,
From him all treason must be feared,
Our cause he will betray;
Let Jonathan's standard then be reared,
And down with Harry Clay,
For vain strappings fill his head,
And lead his heart astray;
And every noble promise made,
Is broke by Harry Clay.
Then let not treason's hated form
On "Treason's" friends' dinner;
They'll gather strength to break the storm,
And Veto Harry Clay.
Strive bravely for one effort more,
Our motto shall display,
Our native soil we will protect,
And down with Harry Clay.
And for our gallant chieftain, brave,
Pledge we our faith to-day,
In west or war, no pleasure know,
Till he is Harry Clay.
Danville, Ky., July 25, 1842.

THE NON-PAYING SUBSCRIBERS.
The subscribers to the Sentinel would oblige
us by making immediate payment of their sub-
scription. We are rather pushed for money just
now, and as the amount due from each individ-
ual is so small, they might easily, by a contribu-
tion of a few cents, help us considerably, without being

it much themselves. We hope they will give us
a bit this time, as it is not often that we trouble
them with dues. The expenses of publishing so
large a paper as the Sentinel are necessarily very
heavy, and nothing but prompt payment will
sustain us in the undertaking. Since we have
been in the office, the whole amount received for
the Sentinel is not half enough to pay for the
paper we have used. Our readers must be aware
that we cannot stand this way of doing business
much longer. We shall be under the necessity
of discontinuing all papers not paid for before
the end of the present year, as we must endeavor
to reduce our expenditures within our income.

Persons will be taken in payment, at its market
value.
We will also take the old *Scour*, for two years
subscription to the Sentinel; or on printing or
advertising accounts at the rate of 75 cents to
the dollar, but no change given.
We have a few hundred dollars due us for printing
and advertising, which ought to be paid for
without delay. This is generally considered as
a cash job, and is in fact our chief reliance for
defraying incidental expenses; we have charged
the lowest cash prices for it, and it ought in
justice to be paid forthwith.

It will soon be necessary to lay in a winter's
supply of paper, ink, &c. for the means of doing
which we must depend on those who are indebted
to us. There are some minor affairs also
which our friends should take into consideration—
such, for instance, as bank debts, journey-
men's wages, food and clothing, rent, taxes, &c.,
which all require a little of the needed. We
have tried the plan of "working for nothing" and
finding oneself "quite long enough." We can
solemnly assure our friends it "ain't what it is
cracked up to be."

**MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.**
ACCOMPANIED BY
A TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

I have the satisfaction to communicate
to the Senate the results of the negotiations
recently had in this city with the British Min-
ister, special and extraordinary.
These results comprise:
1st. A Treaty to settle and define their
boundaries between the territories of the
United States and the possessions of her
Britannic Majesty in North America for the
suppression of the African slave trade, and
the surrender of criminals, fugitives from
justice in certain cases.
2d. A correspondence on the subject of
the interference of the Colonial authorities
of the British West Indies with American
merchant vessels driven by stress of weather,
or carried by violence into the ports of
those colonies.
3d. A correspondence upon the subject of
the attack and destruction of the steamboat
Canine.

4th. A correspondence on the subject of
improvement.
This treaty shall receive the approbation
of the Senate, it will terminate a difference
respecting boundary which has long subsisted
between the two governments—has been the
subject of several ineffectual attempts at
settlement, and has some times led to great
irritation, but without danger of disturbing the
existing peace. Both the United States and
the status more immediately concerned, have
entertained no doubt of the validity of the
American title to all the territory which has
been in dispute; but that title was controverted,
and the government of the United States
had agreed to make the dispute a subject of
arbitration. One arbitration had been actu-
ally had, but had failed to settle the contro-
versy; and it was found at the commence-
ment of last year, that a correspondence had
been in progress between the two govern-
ments for a joint commission, with a view to
reference to an umpire or arbitrator, with
authority to make a final decision. That
correspondence, however, had been retarded
by various occurrences, and had come to no
definite result when the special mission of
Lord Ashurst was announced. This
movement on the part of England afforded,
in the judgment of the Executive, a favor-
able opportunity for making an attempt to
settle this long existing controversy by some
agreement or treaty, without further reference
to arbitration. It seemed entirely proper
that if this purpose was entertained, consul-
tation should be had with the authorities of
the states of Maine and Massachusetts—
Letters, therefore, of which copies are her-
ewith communicated, were addressed to the
Governors of those states, suggesting that
commissioners should be appointed by each
of them, respectively, to reside in this city
and confer with the authorities of this govern-
ment, on a basis of agreement or compromise,
with its equivalents and compensations. This
suggestion was met by both states in a
spirit of candor and patriotism, and promptly
complied with. Four commissioners on the
part of Maine, and three on the part of Mas-
sachusetts, all persons of distinction and
high character, were duly appointed and com-
missioned, and lost no time in presenting
themselves at the seat of the government of
the United States. These commissioners
have been in correspondence with this govern-
ment during the period of the discussions;
have enjoyed its confidence and fullest com-
munications, have aided the general object
for their counsel and advice, and in the
end, have unanimously signified their assent
to the line proposed in the treaty.

Ordinarily it would be no easy task to
reconcile and bring together such a variety
of interests in a matter in itself difficult
and perplexed; but the efforts of the govern-
ment in attempting to accomplish this desir-
able object, have been seconded and main-
tained by a spirit of accommodation and con-
ciliation on the part of the states concerned,
to which much of the success of these efforts
is to be ascribed.
Connected with the settlement of the line
of the Northeastern Boundary, so far as it
respects the states of Maine and Massachu-
setts, is the continuation of that line along
the islands to the Northwest most head

of Connecticut river. Which of the sources
of that stream is entitled to this character,
has been matter of controversy and of some
interest to the State of New Hampshire.
The King of the Netherlands decided the
claim of the Connecticut. This did not satisfy
the claim of New Hampshire. The line
agreed to in the present treaty follows the
highlands to the head of Hall's stream, and
thence down that river, embracing the whole
claim of New Hampshire, and establishing
its title to 100,000 acres of territory, more
than she would have had by the decision of
the King of the Netherlands.

By the treaty of 1783, the line is to pro-
ceed down the Connecticut river to the 43d
degree of North latitude, and thence west by
parallel, till it strikes the St. Lawrence.
Recent examination having ascertained that
the line heretofore received as the true line
of latitude between those points was unac-
curate, and that the correction of this error
would not only leave on the British side, a
considerable tract of territory, heretofore
supposed to belong to the states of Vermont
and New York, but also House's Point, sit-
uate of a military work of the United States,
it has been regarded as an object of impor-
tance, not only to establish the right, and
restriction of those states up to the line to
which they have been considered to extend,
but also to comprehend House's Point within
the territory of the U. S. The relinquish-
ment by the British Government of all the ter-
ritory south of the line heretofore considered
to be the true line has been obtained; and the
consideration for this relinquishment, is to
come by the provision of the treaty to the
status of Maine and Massachusetts.

The line of boundary, then from the source
of the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, so far
as Maine and Massachusetts are concerned
is fixed by their own consent and far consid-
erations satisfactory to them; the chief of
these considerations being the privilege of
transporting the lumber and agricultural pro-
ducts grown and raised in Maine on the
waters of the St. John's and its tributaries
down that river to the ocean, free from im-
position or disability. The importance of
this privilege, perpetual in its terms, to a
country covered at present by pine forests
of great value, and much of it capable
of agricultural improvement, is not
a matter upon which the opinion of intelli-
gent men is likely to be divided.

So far as New Hampshire is concerned,
the treaty secures all that she requires, and
New York and Vermont are quieted to the
extent of their claim and occupation. The
differences which would be made in the
Northern boundary of these two states, by
correcting the parallel of latitude may be seen
in Tanner's Maps, (1835) New Atlas, Maps
Nos. 6 and 9.
From the intersection of the 43d deg. of
north latitude with the St. Lawrence, and
along that river and the lakes to the water
communication between Lake Huron and
Lake Superior, the line was definitely agreed
on by the Commissioners of the two Gov-
ernments, under the articles of the Treaty
of Ghent. But between this last mentioned
point and the Lake of the Woods, the Com-
missioners acting under the 7th article of
that treaty found several matters of disagree-
ment; and therefore made no joint report
to their respective Governments. The first of
these was Sugar Island, or St. George's Is-
land, lying in St. Mary's River, or the water
communication between Lakes Huron and
Superior. By the present treaty this island
is embraced in the territories of the United
States. Both from soil and position, it is
regarded as of much value.
Another matter of difference was the man-
ner of extending the line from the point at
Lake Koyuk, in Lake Superior to the Lake
of the Woods. The British Commissioners
insisted on proceeding to the Fond du Lac
at the southwest angle of the Lake, and
thence by the River St. Louis to the Rainy
Lake. The American Commissioners sup-
posed the true course to be to proceed by
way of the Dog River. Attempts were
made to compromise this difference, but
without success. The details of these pro-
ceedings are found at length in the pre-
sented reports of the Commissioners.

From the imperfect knowledge of the re-
mote country, at the date of the treaty of
peace, some of the difficulties in that treaty
do not harmonize with its natural features
as now ascertained. "Long Lake" is no
where to be found under that name. There
is reason for supposing, however, that the
sheet of water intended by that name is the
ocean at the mouth of Pigeon River. The
present treaty adopts therefore that course
and river afterwards pursues the usual route
across the heights of land by the various
lakes and small lakes, till the line reaches
Rainy Lake from which the Commissioners
agreed on the extension of it to its termi-
nation, in the northwest angle of the Lake
of the Woods. This region of country now
near the shore of the Lake between Pigeon
River on the north, and Fond du Lac and
River St. Louis on the south and west, con-
sidered valuable as a mineral region, is
now included within the United States. It
embraces a territory of four millions of acres
northward of the claim set up by the British
Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent.
From the height of land at the head of Pigeon
River westerly to the Rainy Lake, the country
is unduly to be of little value, being
described by surveyors and marked on the
map as a region of rock and water.

From the northwest angle of the Lake of
the Woods, which is found to be in latitude
45 deg. 23 min. 55 sec. north, existing
treaties require the line to be run due south to
its intersection with the 43d parallel and
thence along that parallel to the rocky moun-
tains.

After sundry informal communications
with the British minister upon the subject of
the claims of the two countries, to territory
west of the rocky mountains, a little pro-
gress was found to exist at present, it was
not thought expedient to make it an
object of the subject of formal negotiation, to be
entered upon between this government and
the British Minister, as part of his duties
under his special mission.
By the treaty of 1783 the line of division

along the rivers and lakes, from the place
where the 43d parallel of north latitude
strikes the St. Lawrence to the outlet of
Lake Superior, is invariably to be drawn
through the middle of their main channels.
Such a line, if extended according to the
literal terms of the treaty, would it be obvious
occasionally intersect islands. The man-
ner in which the commissioners of the two
governments dealt with this difficult subject
may be seen in the middle of the report.
The line, thus following the middle of the
river, or water course, did not meet with
yet it was finally sometimes to leave the only
practicable navigable channel altogether on
one side. The treaty made no provision
for the common use of the waters by the cit-
izens and subjects of both countries.

It has happened, therefore, in a few in-
stances, that the use of the river, in particu-
lar places, would be greatly diminished, to
one party or the other; in fact, there was
not a choice in the use of channels and pas-
sages. Thus at the Long Sault, in the St.
Lawrence, a dangerous passage, practicable
only for boats, the only safe run is between
the Long Sault islands and Barabara's is-
land, all which belong to the United States
on the one side and the American shore on
the other. On the other hand, by the best
passage for vessels of any depth of
water, from Lake Erie to the Detroit Riv-
er, or between Bois Blanc, British islands
and the Canadian shore. So again there are
several channels or passages, of different
degrees of facility and usefulness, be-
tween the several islands in the river St.
Chair, at or near its entry into the lake of
that name. In these three cases, the treaty pro-
vides that all the several channels and pas-
sages, shall be free and open to the use of
the citizens and subjects of both parties.

The treaty obligations subsisting between
the two countries for the suppression of the
African slave trade, and the complaints made
to the Government within the last three or
four years, many of them but well found-
ed, of the visitation, seizure and detention
of American vessels on that coast by British
cruisers, could not but form a delicate and
highly important part of the negotiations
which have now been held.

The early and prominent part which the
Government of the United States has taken
for the abolition of the African slave trade,
(traffic, as well known.) By the terms of the
treaty of Ghent, it is declared that the
traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the
principles of humanity and justice, and
that both His Majesty and the United States
are desirous of continuing their efforts to
promote its entire abolition, and it is there-
by agreed that both the contracting parties
shall use their best endeavors to accomplish
so desirable an object. The Government of
the United States has by law declared "No
African slave trade piracy; and at the sug-
gestion of the British Minister, who has
zealous efforts, made in conformity with
the wishes of the whole country, to accom-
plish the entire abolition of the traffic in
slaves upon the African coast; but those of
the same and those of other countries. Direct
Trade is now in progress, and has proved un-
successful. The British Minister, who has
entered into similar negotiations with the
United States, has been unsuccessful. The
United States, by which the former power,
formerly maintained a large naval force on the
African station, was authorized to seize and
bring in for adjudication vessels found in
the slave trade under the French flag.

It is known, that in December last, a
treaty was signed in London by the repre-
sentatives of England, France, Russia,
Prussia, and Austria, having for its profes-
sed object, a strong and united effort of the
five powers to put an end to the traffic.
This treaty was not officially communicated
to the Government of the United States,
but its provisions and stipulations are sup-
posed to be accurately known to the public.
It is understood to be not yet ratified on
the part of France.

No application or request has been made
to this Government to become a party to this
treaty; but the course it might take in re-
sponse to it, has excited some degrees of an-
ticipation and discussion in Europe, as the
principles upon which it is founded, and the
stipulations which it contains, have caused
warm and various and great political ex-
citement.

In my message to the commencement of
the present session of Congress, I an-
nounced to state the principles which this
government supports respecting the right of
search and the immunity of flags. Desirous
of maintaining those principles fully, at the
same time that existing obligations should
be fulfilled, I have thought it most con-
sistent with the honor and dignity of the country
that it should execute its own laws, and
perform its own obligations by its own means
and its own power. The examination or
visitation of the merchant vessels of one
nation by the cruisers of another, for any
purpose except those known and acknowl-
edged by the law of nations, under whatever
guise or restraints it may take place,
is too bad to dangerous results. It is far
better by any means, to suppress any
supposed necessity, or any motive, for such
examination or visit. Interference with
merchant vessel by an armed cruiser, is
always a delicate proceeding, apt to touch
the point of national honor, as well as to
affect the interests of individuals. It has been
thought, therefore, expedient, not only in
accordance with the Treaty of Ghent, but at
the same time as removing all pretext on
the part of those for violating the immu-
nity of the American flag upon the seas, as
they exist and are defined by the law of
nations, to enter into the articles now sub-
mitted to the Senate.

The treaty which I now submit to you,
proposes no alteration, mitigation, or modifi-
cation of the rules of the law of nations.
It provides simply that each of the two gov-
ernments shall maintain on the coast of Af-
rica a sufficient squadron to enforce, separa-
tely and respectively, the laws, rights, and
obligations of the two countries, for the sup-
pression of the slave trade.

Another consideration of great importance
has recommended this mode of fulfilling the
duties and obligations of the country. Anti-
slavery is extensive and supposed to be increas-
ing. There is reason to think in many
cases those engaged in it have met with inter-

ruptions and annoyances, caused by the
jealousy and insinuation of rivals engaged in
the same trade. Many complaints on this
subject have reached the Government. A
respectfully framed force on the coast is the
natural resort and security against further
occurrences of this kind.

The surrender to justice of persons who,
having committed high crimes, seek an as-
ylum in the territories of a neighboring na-
tion, would seem to be an act due to the
sense of general justice and properly be-
longing to the present state of civilization
and intercourse. The British Provinces of
North America are separated from the States
of the Union by a line of several thousand
miles, and along portions of that line the
number of population on either side is con-
siderable, while the passage of the boundary
is always easy.

Offenders against the law on the one side
transfer themselves to the other. Some-
times with great difficulty, they are brought
to justice, but very often they wholly escape.
A consciousness of immunity from the power
of avoiding justice in this way, incites to
the unprincipled and reckless to the commis-
sion of offences, and the peace and good
neighborhood of the border are consequently
often disturbed.

In the case of offenders fleeing from Can-
ada into the United States the Government has
often been obliged to apply to their arrest-
ing, and questioners of a very embarrassing
nature arise from these applications. It has
been thought highly important, therefore, to
provide for the whole case by a proper treaty
stipulation. The article on the subject to
be proposed is carefully considered as to
such offences as all mankind agree to regard
as heinous and destructive of the security of
life and property. In this careful and ap-
plicable enumeration of crimes, the object has
been to exclude all political offences, or
criminal charges arising from war, or in-
ternal commotions. Treason, misprision of
treason, libel, desertion from military ser-
vice, and other offences of similar character
are excluded.

And, in case some unforeseen inconve-
nience or unexpected affairs should arise from
the stipulation, rendering its continuance, in
the opinion of one or both of the parties, no
longer desirable, it is left in the power of
either to put an end to it at will.

The destruction of the steamboat Caroline
in Schloffer, four or five years ago, occa-
sioned no small degree of excitement at the
time, and became the subject of correspon-
dence having been suspended for a consid-
erable period, was renewed in the spring of
last year, but no satisfactory result having
been arrived at, it was thought proper that
the occurrence had ceased to be fresh and
recent, not to limit attention to it on the pre-
sent occasion. It has only been so far
cited in the correspondence now submitted,
as it was accomplished by a violation of the
territory of the United States. The British
Minister, who has attempted to justify that
violation, upon the ground of
pressing and overriding necessity, admitting
nevertheless, that even if justifiable, as ap-
ology was due for it, and accompanying this
acknowledgment with assurances of the
most sincere regard of the Government for
the inviolability of national territory, has
assented to me sufficient to warrant forth-
with an appeal from any further restraint
what took place as an aggression on the soil
and territory of the country.

On the subject of the interference of the
British authorities in the West Indies, a com-
plicated topic is introduced, that the correspon-
dence which has taken place, showing the
grounds taken by this Government, and
the engagements entered into by the
British Minister, will be found such as to
satisfy the just expectation of the people of
the United States.

The improvement of commerce from mer-
chant vessels of this country by British cru-
isers, although not practised in time of peace
and, therefore, not at present a productive
cause of difference and irritation, has never-
theless, hitherto been so prominent a topic
of controversy, and is so likely to bring on
renewed contentions at the first breaking out
of an European war that it has been thought
the part of wisdom now to take into seri-
ous and earnest consideration. The British
Minister explains the ground which the Gov-
ernment has assumed, and the principles
the most perfect reliance placed on the in-
teligence of the American people, and on
their firmness and patriotism, in whatever
manner the honor of the country, or its great
and essential interest.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, August 11, 1842.

TO PRESERVE PEACHES.—Mr. S. L.
Clark informs us that peaches may be pre-
served a long time by packing them in char-
coal. Take sound fruit and place a layer
of charcoal, then peaches and so alternately.
Keep them in a cool dry place. The same
may be done with any other fruit; also with
eggs.

CHURN RAUCER BUTTER with fresh sweet milk
in the proportion of 3 lbs. butter to a half
gallon of milk; it is said that this simple
process will produce it in nearly its former
sweetness.

**A mixture of four ounces of sub carbon-
ate of soda, four ounces of nitrate of ammo-
nia, and four ounces of water, in a tin pan,
will produce eight or ten ounces of lard in
three hours.**

DYSENTERY, &c.—Take a tumbler of
cold water, thicken it with wheat flour to
the consistency of cream, and drink it. Re-
peat it when thirsty. It is simple and effec-
tious.

TOMATO PICKLES.—Take tomatoes two
thirds ripe when they begin to turn a little
red, pick them with a fork, put them in
strong brine, and let them remain eight days;
then put them in weak vinegar to remain 24
hours. Remove them from this into steam
jars, and to a peck of tomatoes, add a bottle
of mustard or half a pint of mustard seed,
an ounce of cloves, an ounce of ground black
pepper, a dozen large onions and spleen.
Cover the whole with strong cold vinegar;
and in two or three weeks they will be very
delicious. The best way to prepare them
for the purpose of pickles is by boiling and
putting as much salt as will dissolve, and
then letting it cool. —*Genl. Farmer.*

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

By the extracts from the authentic record
of testimony, published in your last number,
it was shown that Beckwith's friends up to
the time of his dismissal, were alike un-
known and unsuspected, by both friend and
foe. His full acquittal by the Board of In-
ternal Improvement after investigating every
charge, and after hearing all that those most
impartial to him had to allege, is conclusive
on this point. But Mr. Chamberlain repre-
sents that this acquittal was wholly the re-
sult of my testimony—that of the seven wit-
nesses examined, no one besides "gave any
evidence or pretended to have any knowledge
of his conduct or character." I have before
charged Mr. C. with a willful and malicious
persecution of the record of his own com-
mittee, and of the truth of this no further
proof can be required than a comparison of
the foregoing statement, with the following
detail of the testimony taken before the
Board at that investigation. (See page 664.)

"As rebutting testimony produced by E.
M. Beckwith.
"Jeremiah Sullivan was sworn by Hon.
Isaac Blackford one of the Judges of the su-
preme court, and being interrogated as to
his acquaintance with said Beckwith, testified
that he had been acquainted with said Beckwith
during the term of 18 months or thereabout,
in the character of said Beckwith as re-
gards truth and veracity—believes him to be
a correct and moral man in his deportment as an
individual, but that he has never intimate
acquaintance in the community—witness does
not pretend to say any thing in regard to
Beckwith's qualifications as an engineer,
or along the line of work among the con-
tractors—never heard any charge against
him except in the matter of content with Mr.
Hendricks—that said E. was in the habit
of visiting in his family."

"Olson Ellis was sworn in like manner—testi-
fied that he had been a mechanic on the
line ever since Mr. Beckwith had charge
thereof, and had been engaged in making
drawings and articles for the work under
Beckwith's order, that he never found him
true to his engagements, and conforming to
his promises, and believes him to be a man
of truth and veracity, and that his general
reputation was good, so far as witness had
any knowledge."

"William J. McClure was sworn in like
manner—testified to the general good char-
acter of Beckwith, and that he believed him
to be a man of truth and veracity, and that
he had never heard of any charge against
him except in the case of difficulty with the
Messrs. Hendricks.
"M. C. Bright and Joseph G. March-
ant, Esqrs., of the same manner—testified
to the fact of Beckwith's character for
truth and veracity—never heard any charge
against him except in the case now in dis-
cussion—know nothing particular about his
general character, but say as their knowl-
edge extended to Madison, that he was
never heard any charge against him, and that
he was a man of truth and veracity, and that
his character was good in the community."
"Chas. W. McClure testified to the gen-
eral good character of Mr. Beckwith."

"Jesse L. Williams testified to the fact
that he believed Beckwith to be a tamper-
er in the selection of engineering as a man
of his age could well be expected to find that
he received a zealous care in the discharge
of his duties in connection with the work,
and had shown an intimate acquaintance
with its details; that he believed the profile
of the hill at Madison made by Beckwith
to be reconciled with the estimates, taken in
connection with the explanation of Mr.
Springer, and that he knew of no other way
of measuring the work done, so as to ar-
rive at the official state of the bench marks,
than that which had been adopted in the
measurement already made."

"William J. McClure re-examined by Mr.
Hendricks, testified that he had been called
upon by Mr. Hendricks, to assist a Mr.
Collins in measuring the work done on
section two, and that the level and stations
of the work, as laid down by the profile
submitted. That on an examination with
Collins he believed Beckwith's measure-
ment to be incorrect, but that afterwards
when Beckwith showed him his method of
measuring and calculating he changed his
opinion and concluded his (witness) was in-
competent to decide on questions involving
engineering science; that at a future period,
Collins and Beckwith made calculations of
the work at Beckwith's office, and they (Col-
lins and Beckwith), agreed very nearly in
their calculations as to the amount of work
contained in the cross section of the profile,
so nearly so, that Collins remarked that the
difference was not essential to either party;
that he was originally acquainted with the
general appearance of the Madison Hill but
could not positively say that any form had
been varied from the profile made by
Beckwith indicating the cuts and fills."

"The foregoing is a copy of the substance
of testimony in the case of the complaint
of Hendricks against E. M. Beckwith, taken
by the select committee, as it remains on file
in the office of the Board of Internal Im-
provement."

J. MORRISON,
Secretary of the board.

Indianapolis, 6th January, 1843.
So far from this acquittal having been
prejudiced upon any thing said by me, my evi-
dence could have had very little if any bear-
ing upon it. The testimony given by me it
will be seen related wholly to Beckwith's
qualifications as an engineer, and to his in-
dustrious and vigilance in the ordinary duties
of his station and these have never been ques-
tioned by any one qualified to judge. It was
his general character for integrity as it had
at that time been developed, and his stand-
ing in the community at Madison, where he
resided, that were mainly the subjects of in-
vestigation, and on these points, as will be
indicated, it was the evidence of Judge Sult-

van, Joseph G. Marshall, Mr. Bright, Mr. McClure and others, that sustained him. Those highly respectable citizens of Madison had been acquainted with Beckwith for 18 months; had lived in the same community with him; had heard times without number all the complaints and charges of Mr. Hendricks of his brother the Ex-Governor, which were ever made known to me; and yet it seems they gave to their complaints so little credit, or consequence that they came before the Board only three months before Beckwith's dismissal and expressed under oath their entire confidence in him. Why then does not Mr. C. also hold Judge Sullivan, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Bright, together with the whole Board of Internal Improvement "highly culpable for not heeding the information given them of Beckwith's rascality." For there is no one of these twelve gentlemen, as he well knows, but must have heard all the complaints and charges (or information as he calls it) that were ever made to me. And as several of these gentlemen resided at the very scene of the difficulty, their knowledge of all the incidents, and their personal acquaintance with Beckwith was much more intimate than mine.

It is a public misfortune that these witnesses—the neighbors of Beckwith—the members of the Board of Internal Improvement, and myself, were all alike unable to discover the concealed dishonesty of purpose, of this engineer previous to the perpetration of his frauds, for then the State would have saved the amount of those frauds. I am not aware however, of having had any means of discovering that lurking dishonesty of intention, superior to the other gentlemen named.

In the following extracts from the record of the committee (page 570) my reasons for not sooner dismissing Beckwith are summarized. I prefer that the public and not Mr. Chamberlain should judge of their sufficiency.

"I have stated that Beckwith was virtually dismissed about the last of April 1839, which was one year and seven months after I first took a general charge of the road. I did not advise his dismissal earlier for the reasons:

First, That previous to that time I had no reason to suspect him of dishonesty. The only charges made against him, as will be seen from the testimony of Messrs. Bright, Marshall, and other citizens of Madison, were those preferred by Mr. Hendricks, and these were principally for too low monthly estimates, a complaint which is so common amongst contractors, especially when their work is in a rough and ill-shapen condition, and which is so sure to be corrected in the final estimate that it excites very little attention. There is perhaps no line in the state on which complaints of low estimates have not been made against the engineer, though there were none, it is true, that were pressed with so much earnestness or with such appearances of a persecuting spirit as those made by Mr. Hendricks. In truth it may be said that complaints of too small estimates are rather calculated to prevent any suspicion of corruption on the part of the engineer. If an engineer is without principle and is disposed to profit by his situation, or to make himself popular with the contractors, we would naturally suppose that he would make liberal rather than scanty estimates. It will be seen therefore although Beckwith proved afterwards to be dishonest, yet up to the spring of 1839, there was nothing calculated to excite the suspicion that he was wronging the state, nor was any such suspicion expressed by any one, so far as my knowledge extends. The nature of the charge made by Mr. Hendricks (and he was the only one asking his removal) as well as the temper in which they were made, were well calculated to prevent any such suspicions.

I did not consider it my duty to advise his dismissal for the reasons: Secondly, That the charge of withholding estimates from Mr. Hendricks, further than might readily occur unthinkingly considering the character of the work, was not proved. Although I could not find time myself to measure Mr. Hendricks' section, yet T. A. Morris, was twice sent to that line for that purpose, once in July 1838 and once in December of the same year. His estimates as reported to me and to the board, disclosed no essential error in those of Beckwith, nor did Mr. Morris see any reason as he has stated, to suspect Mr. Beckwith of any wrong intention. If an engineer should be guilty of attempting to oppress or injure a contractor by withholding what was due, this would be sufficient ground for his removal. But this, though charged by Mr. Hendricks against Beckwith, was not proved, or at least no sufficient evidence of it came to my knowledge. No doubt Mr. Hendricks supposed this to be the fact, but the estimates of Mr. Morris a disinterested person entirely competent to measure the work, was the best evidence.

I did not advise his dismissal prior to the spring of 1839 for the reason: Thirdly, That his conduct was twice investigated by the Board of Internal Improvement—once in June, 1838, and once in January, 1839, only a few months before he was dismissed, and was at each time unanimously acquitted by the judgment of the board, after hearing all the charges and the proof which Mr. Hendricks thought proper to allege. The testimony of Alex. F. Morrison and James Morrison will show that his acquittal was in no way the result of any influence from me, further than the just weight of my testimony. And here it might be enquired, why is the whole responsibility of retaining Beckwith placed upon me, when the weight of the decision of the board was twice given in his favor, after hearing all the charges and evidence which were ever submitted to me? The appointment of resident engineer was a power exercised jointly by the board and myself. I never appointed or removed one without the concurrence of the acting commissioner on the line. Had I suspected him of dishonesty, I should of course have promptly dismissed him without consultation with any one.

I did not advise his dismissal sooner for the reason: Fourthly, That so far as I could learn, the public sentiment on the line at Madison, during the year 1838, was in favor of his continuance, with very few exceptions. The influential business men at Madison, so far as they expressed any wish upon the subject were generally in his favor—some of whom, as late as March, 1839, expressed a strong wish for his continuance, stating that they believed him to have been persecuted by Mr. Hendricks. The expression given by the two Representatives from Jefferson county before the board in January, 1839, was considered sufficient evidence of public sentiment in that vicinity.

I will remark here, that my acquaintance with Beckwith was only an official acquaintance. With his personal character I had no other means of becoming acquainted than what was afforded by a visit to his line four or five times a year.

No one I presume will fall into the error of supposing that it is the merits or demerits of Beckwith which forms the subject of the present controversy. That he was not summarily brought to justice was not the fault of any State officer, but of the deputy Sheriff who suffered him to escape. The difference between Mr. C. and the other four members of the committee, appears to be this, that he strives to fix blame upon a public officer for lacking the ability to read the heart of a subordinate, and thus detecting corruption when no indication of it was brought to light; while the committee seem to have acted upon the principle that a correct judgment of character from all the evidence that can be gathered by diligent inquiry, is all that can be required of an officer entrusted with the appointment of others. The evidence published proves this to be precisely the issue which Mr. C. has thought proper to make with the committee. Between them let the public judge.

J. L. WILLIAMS.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

We are desired by Many Democrats of Allen County to announce ISAAC D. G. NELSON as a candidate for the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN B. DUBOIS, Esq. as Candidate to represent Allen county in the next Legislature.

We are requested to state that Dr. L. P. THOMPSON is a candidate for Representative of Allen county.

Dr. C. V. N. LENT, of Wabash co. is a Candidate for Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives. He is well qualified for the situation, and as this part of the country has hitherto been neglected in the distribution of offices, we hope his claims will not be overlooked.

We learn by the Goshen Democrat, that E. M. Chamberlain, Esq. will be a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the 9th Judicial Circuit.

Dr. W. H. Ellis, editor of the Goshen Democrat, will be a candidate for the office of Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the ensuing session of the Indiana Legislature.

The report of the death of Mr. Wheeler, representative from Marshall and Fulton, was a mistake. It was Mrs. Wheeler, his wife, who died.

¶ We have carefully read ALBION's long communication, but are totally unable to see its drift. However ungallant we may seem, we must decline inserting it. Compassion to our readers induces us to spare them the infliction of its perusal.

LARD OIL.—We learn by our exchange papers that the demand for this article is steadily increasing, and that wherever it has been used it has fully answered the most sanguine expectations. The three manufactories in Cincinnati are doing an extensive business, and meet a ready sale for all they can make. Contracts have been made to furnish the general government with several thousand gallons to be used in light houses and on board the national vessels; several of the New England manufacturers have also contracted for large quantities of it. For machinery it is said to be superior to any other kind of oil in use, and for burning it is fully equal to the best sperm oil. It is now we believe clearly ascertained that the French have been acquainted with the secret of making it for some years, and that a large portion of what was supposed to be olive oil, with which they have obligingly supplied us, was in reality made from lard furnished by ourselves.

The method of manufacturing is very simple. The lard is decomposed by adding, while it is in a boiling state, a small quantity of alcohol, which precipitates the solid portion of it, (called stearine) and leaves the oil clear and fit for use. The stearine is then pressed to squeeze all the oil from it, and is again melted and subjected to a very heavy pressure which renders it solid; it is then made into candles equal in every respect to the best sperm. The oil can be afforded at wholesale for 50 cents a gallon, and the candles for 25 cents a pound. The cheapness of these articles will bring them into general use, and entirely supersede sperm. The hogs will soon root up the whole fisheries. The masts and yards of the Yankee whalers must give place to the masts of the western forest and the hog-yards of the hoosier farmers. This new use to which lard may be applied will be of incalculable advantage to the west. Pork is our great staple, and by thus increasing the demand for it, the market will be rendered more steady and the prices better.

We see it announced that preparations are on foot for commencing the business in Indianapolis, Mishawaka, and other places. It strikes us that Fort Wayne would be an eligible point for this manufacture. The raw material could be

procured here in any quantity, and our facilities for exporting the oil, are very great. The business would doubtless be profitable to those engaged in it, and advantageous to the country.

To any person wishing to embark in it, the following advertisement, which we copy from the State Sentinel, may be of service:

Lard Oil and Candles.—A person who has a practical knowledge of the process as well as all other modes of the manufacture of Lard Oil, Stearine, and Chemical Wax Candles, with the very recent improvements, is desirous to locate in the West.

Any persons wishing to avail themselves of his services or knowledge, can address, post paid, "J. G." care of Hon. J. W. Allen, Columbus, Ohio.

Clay Barbecue at Dayton.—000,000 Whigs in Council.—A great Whig gathering was held in Dayton last week, ostensibly to greet Mr. Clay, and incidentally, perhaps, to introduce a number of pipe-layers into the state to vote at the election next Tuesday. Mr. Clay addressed the assemblage for about two hours. J. Q. Adams, who acquired some notoriety a few months ago, by his attempts to destroy the Union, was invited, but did not attend. The meeting nominated Henry Clay for President, and "honest" John Davis, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. He is the same "honest" patriot who threw up his cap and huzzaed when he heard that the British had destroyed the American capitol, in the last war. The Cincinnati Gazette states the number present at 130,000, while the Cincinnati Times magnifies them to 250,000, and a gentleman who was present, and was in this city a day or two ago, reduces them to 25 or 30,000. As it appears to be all guess work, we have left the number blank, and our readers may fill it to suit themselves. We think it likely there were "upwards of a good many" there, a right smart chance of whom would probably have been much better at home, attending to their business, and saving their money to support their families, or pay their debts.

A similar parade, on a smaller scale, was to take place in Indianapolis on Wednesday last.

New Post Offices.—Post offices have been established at Marcy, Lagrange Co., and Cole's Mills, Miami Co.

New Paper.—Mr. C. W. Hutchen has commenced a democratic paper at Lawrenceburg, called the Gazette. Mr. H. is a talented editor, deserving a liberal support. He formerly published the Western Argus in the same place, but was obliged to discontinue it, because his subscribers neglected to pay up. We wish him better success this time.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus has resumed specie payments, and its notes are now at par in Cincinnati.

The banks in Virginia have resumed specie payments. There was no excitement nor run on any of the banks; the amount of specie paid out by all the banks in Richmond did not exceed \$4000.

State Bank of Illinois and Bank of Illinois at Shannondown are 62½ discount in Cincinnati. An order has recently been issued by the executive of Illinois, directing the collectors not to receive them for taxes.

Jeffersonian Canal.—The Cincinnati Republican is directing public attention to the importance of the projected canal round the Falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side. It calls loudly on the next Congress to take the matter into consideration. After the millions which have been expended by the general government on the sea-board, in making and improving harbors, we think it would be no more than justice to the west if Congress would make an appropriation for this truly national and much needed work.

TREASURY NOTES.—We have received the following table of interest on State Scrip from the office of the Treasurer of State.—State Sentinel.

Messrs. Editors:—For the convenience of tax payers and collectors, the following table has been compiled, showing the amount of interest to be allowed on treasury notes received in payment of taxes for 1842:

\$50 notes of date	20 April, 1840,	\$7 58
" "	20 Sept., "	6 33
" "	10 Feb., 1841,	6 17
\$5 "	20 April, 1840,	76
" "	20 Sept., "	63
" "	10 Feb., 1841,	52
" "	1 April, "	48
" "	1 May, "	45
" "	1 June, "	43
" "	1 July, "	40
" "	1 Sept., "	35
" "	1 Oct., "	32
" "	1 Nov., "	30
" "	1 Dec., "	27
" "	1 Jan., 1842,	25
" "	1 April & prct b/k	16
" "	1 May, "	12
" "	1 June, "	10
" "	1 July, "	8
" "	1 Aug., "	6

All the treasury notes in circulation, whether due or not, will be received for taxes the present year. The interest on the 1-4 per cent notes being for the present year so small, is not thought worth calculating. County Treasurers are requested to endorse on treasury notes the amount of interest allowed on them, and it will save much time and trouble if they will have their notes assorted according to dates.

A Robber Flogged by a Lady.—Yesterday morning a fellow was found in the parlor of a lady in Catharine street, under rather suspicious circumstances. The lady asked him what he wanted, as he looked confused, and he answered 'the Doctor.' She told him that was not his business—he said it was. The lady suspected him for a robber and shut the door, thus preventing his escape, and called for help. Her brother-in-law came, and they searched the scamp, and found he had rifled the bureau, and put the most valuable of its contents into false pockets which he carried for such purposes. They then made him fast by a cord, and the lady wore up a broomstick and various other articles of other length, before letting him off. We presume the fellow will recollect that house all his life-time, and the lady in particular.—Cin. Message.

Fire at Mishawaka.—On Wednesday evening 21st ult. the extensive distillery at Mishawaka owned by Messrs. Lee and Co. was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was burnt to the ground, together with a saw mill and carding shop belonging to Messrs. Downing and White. Messrs. Lee's loss was about \$5,000. Downing and White's \$1,000.

Preparations had just been completed for commencing the manufacture of olive and stearine from lard at the distillery, and a lot of hogs had been slaughtered during the day. We hope they will not be deterred from making another attempt.

There was no insurance on any of the property.—Goshen Democrat.

BLACK LIST.—Wm. Conner somewhere about Leesburg owes two dollars and refuses to take the paper from the post office. What will be the man's condition in another world? We shudder at the thought.—Ib.

We could name a dozen equally awful cases on our delinquent list; and some, whose condition is still more desperate and hopeless, continue to receive the paper without paying for it.

The Wabash and Erie Canal only wants forty rods of being completed. The necessity of the Northern canal becomes more and more apparent every day. What shall be done? Shall we ask the Legislature to charter a company with one million capital, and provide that when one half the stock is taken by individuals, the state shall take the other half and issue scrip to that amount, redeemable in Tolls or receivable for stock held by the State? Could it not be finished on this plan to Elkhan or Goshen.—Ib.

VERMONT ELECTION.—We learn from the St. Albans papers, that two democrats and one whig are elected to the Senate in Franklin County.—There will, therefore, be a whig majority of two in that body. Last year the whig majority was seven. Seven more democratic votes in Franklin County would have made a tie in the Senate, as the Whig was elected by only six majority. The House will stand as has already been stated—about 103 democrats to 128 whigs. Last year the whig majority in the House was 50.—Democratic gain since the last election on joint ballot Thirty three votes! This is what the Atlas calls a Whig victory.

DETECTION OF A THIEF.—A merchant by the name of Gale, from Lima, Ia., stopping at the Franklin House in this city, on Saturday last, had his trunk opened by means of false keys, by a young man who registered his name Thomas A. Mallory, and who had followed him from Michigan hither, undoubtedly with that intent. There were several rolls of gold in the bottom part of the trunk, and above a bag containing three hundred dollars in silver, from which only eighty dollars were abstracted, the thief probably not dreaming of there being gold so near by. It was by mere accident that the old gentleman discovered the theft. Suspicion finally settled upon the young man, who had abandoned his own baggage and secreted himself on the Steamboat Lexington, which was to leave the evening of that day. The money was pretty much all recovered; but we regret to learn that the thief was permitted to go free, as the anxiety of Mr. Gale to get to New York prevented him from staying behind to prove the larceny.—Toledo Register.

GERRYMANING.—The Whig Legislature of Massachusetts, has passed a bill to district the state for the choice of members of Congress, which appears to exceed in enormity even what the whigs alleged of the Ohio bill, which they made their excuse for resigning, before they knew whether it would pass. Though the democratic party nearly equals the whig, in the number of voters, the bill will give all the members of Congress, but one, to the whigs, if parties remain as before. Middlesex, the largest county in the state, with a strong democratic majority, is cut up into four pieces and attached to parts of whig counties, so as to make the districts all whig.—N. Y. Post.

INDIANA GOLD.—We learn from our exchange papers that a Gold Mine has recently been discovered in Morgan County, Indiana. Though no large quantity has been found, it is thought it will yield considerable profit to the owner.—Crawfordsville Review.

MURDER.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Zachariah Dillon, of Jasper, Ia. deliberately shot Col. Thomas Woodridge, the Sheriff of Dubois county, through the head, who expired in a few minutes after. There is no reason assigned for this outrageous act by Mr. Dillon. The particulars of this affair, as we have been informed, are these:—On Saturday evening, the 17th inst. Col. Woodridge, Mr. Dillon, and a number of other persons were met together for some purpose in the edge of Jasper, and towards evening Col. Woodridge and Mr. Reed got on their horses and started for home. After they had gone some distance from the company, Dillon called to them to come back, and on their return, they both got off at their horses, and Mr. Reed remarked to Dillon, in a joking way, that he was not afraid of him, although he had his rifle; Dillon remarked to him he had nothing against him; Dillon then said to Col. Woodridge that he had better be leaving the ground, to which the Colonel remarked, he was not afraid of him if he had his rifle, upon which Dillon drew up his rifle and shot him through the head. We have heard no reason assigned for this rash act on Mr. Dillon's part. Dillon is now in custody awaiting his trial.

Col. Woodridge was a gentleman of unexceptionable character, and his loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.—Pacti. American.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Paris Globe furnishes the following Neapolitan romance: The Countess Mulioli was left a rich and beautiful widow, at the age of twenty-two. Innumerable suitors came; but the Duke de Hermillo was the only one whose sighs were reciprocated. Their union was agreed upon, and deferred only till the term of widowhood had expired. One day, at a fete, the young Countess took the fancy of consulting a fortune-teller, who was there for the entertainment of the guests. He, as usual, examined the lines of her hand, and, with a troubled countenance and tremulous voice, said, 'Lady, you are at the gates of the temple of happiness; but you will never enter, and will die in despair.' The lady was deeply affected by this prediction; and all the af-

fectionate soothing of her lover were scarce adequate to restore her mind to tranquillity. Time and passion, however, had obliterated the impression, when the Duke de Hermillo went on a visit to Rome, and the Countess returned to a convent, anxiously waiting his return. Days, weeks, and months elapsed without the reappearance of her betrothed. At last came from him the following cruel epistle: 'Madame! we deceived ourselves in believing that we were destined for each other. To-morrow I shall be married to the Princess Maria Doria. Let us forget our childish fancies, but ever remain friends.' This was the stroke of fate; for, on finishing the letter, she sank to the ground, and was taken up a lifeless corpse. On the same evening, her father left Naples for Rome; and five days after, the Duke de Hermillo received three poniard wounds as he was getting into his carriage, and expired on the spot. The ministers of justice in both countries are engaged in investigating these tragical events, which have occasioned the deepest emotion in many noble families.

HORRID MURDER.—A mulatto slave belonging to Mr. Jacob Pence, of the neighborhood, and who had been a runaway for a week or two, went early in the morning, between daybreak and sunrise, to the house of an old widow lady named McKay, living about two miles from the village, on the road leading to Louisville, alone with her grandson, a youth sixteen or seventeen years old, and a servant girl, and butchered the old lady and the young man in the most savage manner, splitting their heads open with an axe, and otherwise horribly mauling their bodies. Still, not glutted with his bloody deed, the monster set fire to the house, and threw the servant girl into the hottest of the flames.—She, however, succeeded in escaping, tho' very severely burnt, but before the neighbors could collect in sufficient force to arrest the fire, the dwelling was reduced to ashes, a few articles of furniture being saved. In the struggle for their lives, the old lady and her grandson made their way into the yard, where the horrid butchery was consummated, and when our informant passed, their mangled bodies were then lying a most shocking and appalling spectacle. Many of the neighbors, attracted by the fire, soon collected to the spot, and found the mutilated man lying on the scene of his atrocities. Several went in pursuit, and when overtaken, he turned upon them with the most desperate demonstrations. One of the gentlemen having a small shot gun fired up on the villain when within a few feet of him, rushing back at him with the most violent daring. The charge was lodged in his breast but being very light, wounded him but slightly. He succeeded in escaping from them, but the number of his pursuers increasing, he was taken in a few hours, resisting to the last with the utmost desperation.—Louisville Sun.

A yankee editor says the girls complain that the times are so hard that the young men can't pay their addresses.

Why don't the girls sue and have them bound over to court.

The Millionaire.—Oh heaving! wried a nice old lady the other day, 'if the world does come to an end next year, what shall I do for snuff?'

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Several persons in this City, asked me, if I would not give an answer to the last highly polite and courteous communication of the Rev. gentlemen of the first Presbyterian church. Should the public expect I would be willing to use the same refined language and style Rev. Mr. Rankin did, and repay him, with an equal, or even a lower currency, they would be greatly mistaken. I was not raised among fishermen; and market-hall expressions, so familiar to the anti-catholic minister, have been peevishly unknown to me, to the present day. The only thing which I have to say, is, that I never imagined the Rev. gentleman would do so much in my favor, as to place his true character before this community, in so powerful a light. For that degree of candor, quite unexpected by me, and, I dare say, quite involuntary on his own part, let Mr. Rankin receive praise from the citizens of Fort Wayne, and from me my most sincere and best thanks.

J. BENOIT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, Oct. 3, 1842.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present his honor the Mayor, and Messrs. Rumsey, Dewey and Sharp.

Mr. Samuel C. Freeman then presented his certificate of election as alderman of Ward No. 1 of said City, and was duly sworn into office by his honor the Mayor.

A petition was then presented signed by Royal W. Taylor and 146 others praying to have the swine of said city prevented from running at large; and a remonstrance was also presented against said petition, which petition and remonstrance were on motion of Mr. Sharp, postponed until the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Freeman, G. W. Wood was allowed two dollars in full for printing to this date, and his account for printing for the old Fire Company was rejected.

The following accounts were allowed for work and materials furnished for the public well:

Noyes and Hollinger,	\$16 52
M. W. Huxford,	5 80
M. Hedekin,	2 25
Sam'l Edsall,	11 98
John Butcher,	1 75
John Fairfield,	1 25
Hiram Eagler,	1 00
	\$39 55

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, William Latham was allowed two dollars and twenty five cents for work on Berry street.

J. W. Townley, & Co. was allowed sixty two cents for iron for engine.

On motion O. W. Jefferde was allowed one dollar for oil for engine.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, Samuel Stephen, John W. Dawson, and S. M. Black were allowed one dollar each for services as inspectors, and Joseph P. Edsall and Wm. Lytle one dollar each for services as clerks of the election held on the 26th of September last.

On motion Langan and Cokely were allowed twenty-five dollars for work on Washington street.

On motion Evans and Hill were allowed one dollar and twenty-five cents for a blank book.

On motion Wm. Lytle was allowed eight dollars and sixty-two cents for recording city charter.

The Street Commissioner then made his monthly report, which was ordered to be filed.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, Ia.

ARRIVALS.
Logansport, Ia., every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.
Marengo City, O., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.
Elkhart, Ia., every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.
White Pigeon, Mich., every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
Branch C. H. Mich., every Thursday at 6 P. M.
Palauki, O., every Sunday at 8 P. M.
Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.
Winchester, Ia., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.
Hillsley C. H. Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M.
DEPARTURES.
Logansport, Ia., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.
Marengo City, O., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.
Elkhart, Ia., every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 A. M.
White Pigeon, Mich., every Thursday at 5 A. M.
Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.
Palauki, O., every Friday at 6 A. M.
Piqua, O., every Tuesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Whitley C. H. Ia., every Friday at 9 A. M.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—Wholesale Prices.

Corrected weekly by P. Kiser, Market Master.	
Bacon, hog round, "	per lb. 3c.
Hams, "	" 4 "
Pork, "	" 7 00
Lard, "	" 10 "
Butter, "	" 6 "
Cheese, "	" 5 "
Veal, "	" 4 "
Fresh Pork, "	cwt. 1 50
Beef, "	" 2 00
Flour, "	bbbl. 3 00
Wheat, "	bush. 44
Rye, "	" 31
Oats, "	" 20
Corn, "	" 18 20
Potatoes, "	" 12
Beans, "	" 50
Peas, "	" 50
Green Apples, "	" 1 00
Dried Apples, "	" 1 00
Oranges, "	" 1 50
Cranberries, "	" 50
Onions, "	" 50
Eggs, "	doz. 4
Whiskey by bbl., "	gal. 20
Salt, "	bbbl. \$2 50

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus.

Bank of	Branch
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial Bank	Cincinnati
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank	do
Ohio Life and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Madison	Madison
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash
Bank of Newark	Newark
Bank of Geneva	Painesville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant
Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbian Bank of N. Lisbon	New Lisbon
farmers and mechanics' b'k	Stevensville
Muskingum bank	Portsmouth
Commercial bank of Scioto	Dayton
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank	Warren
Bank of Xenia	Xenia

Bank of	Branch
Bank of Louisville	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Mayfield
Northern bank of Ky	Richmond
do	Pari
do	Covington
do	Louisville

MISSOURI.
Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis
All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

Fort Wayne Debating Society.

THIS society will commence the first Tuesday in November and continue weekly thereafter on the same day. All members are particularly requested to attend. The public generally is invited to attend, at Mr. McKim's school house.

Oct. 7, '42. 151f

D. BLYLER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

INFORMS the public that he is now prepared to attend to any order in the above business at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. His work will all be done in the most workmanlike style, and of the best. All members are particularly requested to attend. The public generally is invited to attend, at Mr. McKim's school house.

Oct. 7, 1842. 141f

WHITE DOG taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes, by D. BLYLER.

Oct. 7, 1842. 14

New School.

E. H. MURRAY would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, that he has opened his school in the vicinity of Ewing's Addition; at what is known as Tinkham's school house, on the common, near to his residence. Experience in the tuition and rearing of youth, justify the idea on the part of the teacher, of giving satisfaction.

Terms:—For Orthography, Spelling, Reading and writing, \$2 50 per quarter. Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, \$2 per quarter.

E H. MURRAY, would respectfully inform the citizens of Port Whyte, that he has opened his school in the vicinity of Ewing's Addition; at what is known as Trillium's school-house, on the common, near to his residence.— Experience in the tuition and rearing of youth, justifies the idea of the part of the teacher; of giving satisfaction.

DENTISTRY.

D. W. BLACKBACH, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed by the Board of Health of Fort Wayne, Ind., as the official dentist of the city. He is a graduate of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and has been practicing in his profession in the city of Cincinnati for over twenty years. He is a member of the American Dental Association, and the Ohio Dental Association. He is a very skillful and experienced dentist, and is prepared to perform all kinds of dental work in the most perfect manner. He is a very kind and courteous man, and is always ready to attend to the needs of his patients. He is a very successful dentist, and has a large and increasing practice. He is a very valuable member of the dental profession, and is a great credit to the city of Cincinnati. He is a very kind and courteous man, and is always ready to attend to the needs of his patients. He is a very successful dentist, and has a large and increasing practice. He is a very valuable member of the dental profession, and is a great credit to the city of Cincinnati.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THE undersigned will sell at the Court house in Fort Wayne, Ind., on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following town lots, numbered 41, 45, 55, 76, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 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2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 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3569, 3571, 3573, 3575, 3577, 3579, 3581, 3583, 3585, 3587, 3589, 3591, 3593, 3595, 3597, 3599, 3601, 3603, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3611, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3621, 3623, 3625, 3627, 3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3727, 3729, 3731, 3733, 3735, 3737, 3739, 3741, 3743, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753, 3755, 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3793, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3807, 3809, 3811, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829, 3831, 3833, 3835, 3837, 3839, 3841, 3843, 3845, 3847, 3849, 3851, 3853, 3855, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3911, 3913, 3915, 3917, 3919, 3921, 3923, 3925, 3927, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3949, 3951, 3953, 3955, 3957, 3959, 3961, 3963, 3965, 3967, 3969, 3971, 3973, 3975, 3977, 3979, 3981, 3983, 3985, 3987, 3989, 3991, 3993, 3995, 3997, 3999, 4001, 4003, 4005, 4007, 4009, 4011, 4013, 4015, 4017, 4019, 4021, 4023, 4025, 4027, 4029, 4031, 4033, 4035, 4037, 4039, 4041, 4043, 4045, 4047, 4049, 4051, 4053, 4055, 4057, 4059, 4061, 4063, 4065, 4067, 4069, 4071, 4073, 4075, 4077, 4079, 4081, 4083, 4085, 4087, 4089, 4091, 4093, 4095, 4097, 4099, 4101, 4103, 4105, 4107, 4109, 4111, 4113, 4115, 4117, 4119, 4121, 4123, 4125, 4127, 4129, 4131, 4133, 4135, 4137, 4139, 4141, 4143, 4145, 4147, 4149, 4151, 4153, 4155, 4157, 4159, 4161, 4163, 4165, 4167, 4169, 4171, 4173, 4175, 4177, 4179, 4181, 4183, 4185, 4187, 4189, 4191, 4193, 4195, 4197, 4199, 4201, 4203, 4205, 4207, 4209, 4211, 4213, 4215, 4217, 4219, 4221, 4223, 4225, 4227, 4229, 4231, 4233, 4235, 4237, 4239, 4241, 4243, 4245, 4247, 4249



